

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF KOCHI, JAPAN

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 6, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of Kochi, Japan, on celebrating their 400th year of existence. Kochi has a special relationship with Fresno, CA, because the two have been Sister Cities since February 11, 1965.

Kochi is a city that is rich with history. Yamanouchi Kazutoyo, a successful warrior of that period, took up residence in the city of Tosa in the year 1601. Kazutoyo's status as a warrior and his loyalty to the Tokugawa Ieyasu earned him a vast area of land to farm and develop. He recognized that the future development of the town would be impossible at the site in Tosa. So he moved his government back to the Otaska area and built Kochi Castle, the foundation of the great city.

Kochi is a progressive city that has long been at the forefront of social and political progress. Kochi is proud to be the first city in Japan to grant voting rights to women. Several key figures in the birth of modern Japan, such as Sakamoto Ryoma and Itagaki Taisuke, were from Kochi.

Fresno is proud to be a Sister City with Kochi, Japan. This relationship encourages growth, fosters understanding, and develops friendships through cultural, educational, and personal exchange.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the city of Kochi, Japan on their 400-year anniversary. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing the city of Kochi many more years of prosperity and good fortune.

### AMERICAN LIVER FOUNDATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER'S 3RD ANNUAL LIVER WALK

#### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 6, 2001*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, in honor of the American Liver Foundation, District of Columbia Chapter's 3rd Annual Liver Walk. The walk is designed specifically to raise awareness and funds necessary to combat liver diseases such as hepatitis and bilateral atresia. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of the American Liver Foundation and their tireless work and dedication to eliminate liver disease.

The American Liver Foundation is a national, voluntary nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention, treatment, and cure of liver disease through research, education, and

advocacy. Nearly 4 million Americans are infected with Hepatitis C and 8,000 die each year as a result and the number of fatalities is expected to reach 30,000 annually within the next two decades. In 1998, 573 liver transplants were performed on children in the United States and over 80 percent were under the age of 2 years old, a child's liver transplant will cost \$200,000 to \$300,000 during the first year of care. An increase in research can make it possible to develop improved treatments and find cures and a major effort is necessary to control the increase in liver diseases.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that 1 in 10 individuals in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area suffer from liver disease. Broad-based chapter support and activities generate support in our communities that will result in more effective treatment and prevention, improved care to those afflicted, and cures for those who now have only hope. The Greater Washington DC Chapter of the American Liver Foundation offers hope and assistance to the many suffering with liver disease and their families through programs such as their upcoming "Liver Walk." I applaud their efforts and I am proud to lend my support to this program.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 6, 2001*

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably absent on Wednesday, October 17, 2001, and consequently missed a recorded vote on H.R. 390. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 390.

### AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2001

#### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 6, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my good friends, Representatives JIM MORAN and JERROLD NADLER in introducing the American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act of 2001. The purpose of this emergency legislation is to help small businesses meet their payments on existing debts, finance their businesses, and maintain jobs in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11 by strengthening and expanding access to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) loan and management counseling programs.

To help turn the economy around, this bill includes changes to two of SBA's main non-disaster lending programs in order to encourage borrowing and lending for new and growing small businesses that may otherwise be reluctant to start or expand their businesses in the post-September 11 economy. This bill also includes provisions to aid our small business federal contractors facing increased costs such as when they have found it difficult to access federal facilities to work on existing contracts due to security constraints. Finally, this bill increase authorization levels for SBA's various technical assistance programs to insure that adequate individualized help is available to small businesses coping with the aftermath of the terrorist attacks.

This bill includes changes that will be included in the manager's amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Senate counterpart of this legislation, introduced by the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, Senators JOHN KERRY and CHRISTOPHER "KIT" BOND (S. 1499). Most of the changes contained in the manager's amendment in the nature of a substitute to the original S. 1499 are technical in nature mainly to accommodate concerns raised by the Congressional Budget Office, the SBA, and the Office of Legislative Counsel. These changes have been developed jointly between the Senate and House Small Business Committees, and are identical, word for word.

After two hearings and listening to dozens of small business owners across the Nation, small businesses in need of help fall into three categories for the purposes of this Act: (1) those suffering from direct, physical damage, (2) those suffering from indirect damage, and (3) those in need of general economic stimulus. This legislation is not the only source of help for our nation's small businesses. It is meant to complement—not supplant—the efforts undertaken by other congressional committees and the executive branch to revitalize our economy.

For those small businesses still suffering from direct damage as a result of the terrorist attacks on September 11, this legislation first modifies the SBA's disaster loan program to deal with concerns raised by small businesses, particularly from the downtown Manhattan area. For small businesses located in the areas of New York, Virginia, or contiguous areas declared disaster areas, the bill increases loan amounts from \$1.5 million to \$6 million for both economic injury disaster loans and physical disaster business loans. It also increases the aggregate amount that a small business may borrow through the SBA from \$1.5 million to \$12 million. The bill increases the size standards for certain industries, in terms of number of employees or gross annual receipts and gives the SBA Administrator the authority to waive or increase a size standard through an expedited process. It also

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